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Most Important of All—In every letter that you write us, never fail to give your full address plainly written, name, post-office, county and State.

BRIGHTWOOD LOCALS.

Improved transportation facilities recently inaugurated have pleased many of our people. No more long waits, but quick time to town.

Charles P. Posey has recently located here, and in addition to being the agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co., he has opened a general store on Brightwood avenue, where may be obtained a fine selection of groceries, candies and cigars.

The dangerous railroad tracks which protrude several inches above the driveway on Brightwood avenue, certainly ought to attract the attention of our Superintendent of Roads.

The Brightwood Citizens' Association will hereafter meet regularly on the second Friday of each month. The last meeting was postponed from Friday to Monday because of the meeting of all the presidents of the different associations to consider the plan for providing funds for necessary improvements. This meeting was largely attended, and the result was in favor of an advance from the general government rather than a bond issue.

It is to be hoped that the Brightwood Railroad Company can correct the annoyance occasioned by the power becoming exhausted very frequently and causing great delay and inconvenience. The regularity with which the cars run at present is giving general satisfaction. Patrons are, however, hoping for more frequent service.

The neat little paper recently published and edited by Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker for the benefit of the new Catholic Church of Nativity, in Brightwood, was a success financially for the fair then being held, and also an advantage to this section of the district, because it set forth many advantages and advocated many needed improvements in behalf of Brightwood. More than \$50 was realized from one edition, clear of all expenses.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets should be opened for travel without further delay. Much of the travel would be diverted from Brightwood avenue to these streets, and the life, as well as comfort of our people, would be protected.

George N. Beale, our late genial and capable superintendent of county roads, is in treaty with Louis P. Shoemaker, agent for Squire Osborn, of Brightwood, for two acres of land on Brightwood avenue.

As soon as Mr. Beale completes his purchase the property will be subdivided and built upon, with, with other existing improvements north of Brightwood, will make that part of the avenue look quite formidable.

Efforts are being made to secure the extension of the gas main from Umattilla street north to the District line. Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Stumpf and Mr. Wilson are all anxious to introduce gas in their residences.

How long will the people of Brightwood be required to walk in the middle of the road? Sidewalks, north of Brightwood, should be provided for pedestrians.

Mr. B. H. Weaver will address the Citizens' Association at its meeting next Friday evening.

MALARIA.

Malaria can be cured by "Wyckoff's Malaria." This remedy is almost instantaneous in its effect, and rarely fails to make a complete cure of the most stubborn case of chills and fever, and malaria in all its forms. If not found at your druggist, can be obtained from the Wyckoff Malaria Co., 1422 New York Ave.

TAKOMA LOCALS.

Plans and specifications are being prepared and the contract is about to be let by J. Vance Lewis, Esq., for a building to be used as a bowling alley by the Takoma Club and Library. The club has arranged for the alley and an equipment at a cost of \$500.

Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker, president of the club and library, reports progress, and says that the Takoma people are much interested in the undertaking.

Mr. Lawrence N. Gary is constructing a \$5,000 private residence on Blair road upon an acre of land purchased from Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker.

Including this, six desirable dwellings have been constructed in this immediate vicinity, near the new Takoma public school. They have all modern improvements, such as water, gas and sewer facilities. Land is advancing in this locality.

WHEN TO WIND YOUR WATCH.

Regular Treatment Essential to Accuracy of Fine Timepieces.

"My watch has developed a most annoying irregularity," remarked a very businesslike woman. "It lost and gained time by turns until I conceived the disagreeable impression of having paid a first-class price for a third-class article. Full of resentment, I posted off to the dealer in chronometers from whom the watch had been purchased and accused him of having treated me unfairly.

"He opened my timepiece," she continued, "and having examined its internal economy very closely, remarked: 'It's simply a case of unconscious cruelty to a faithful but sensitive friend.' These little workers that tirelessly tick along, even when their owners are asleep, are worthy of far better treatment than they receive. Fully ninety-nine per cent. of the people who carry watches never give them a thought.

"Take, for instance, the simple process of winding a watch. There is a right and a wrong way of doing it. Whether it be by key or a stem, it should be wound in the morning. Turn slowly and avoid all jerky movements. The watch will then work best during the day, as the spring will exert its strongest traction power, whereby the external jostlings inflicted on the watch by your daily works and walks are fairly counterbalanced. When a watch is wound at night it has only the weakened spring to offer as resistance to the jerks and jolts of the daytime. The morning winding also lessens the danger of breaking the mainspring, which, being no longer at full tension at night, can stand the cold better.

"All watches keep better time as the result of regular habits. Don't lay it down one night and hang it up the next. Keep it in the same position as nearly as circumstances will permit. In second-class watches the rate difference between the horizontal and vertical position is often quite significant. Nor should you hang your watch on a nail where it can swing to and fro like a pendulum. It will either gain or lose a great deal while in that position.

"The difference in temperature between your breast or a man's waistcoat pocket and a wall, that may be nearly at the freezing point, is about seventy-seven to eighty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, and a watch should therefore never be suspended or laid against a cold surface. Sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere are the causes of most mainsprings breaking. The watch wearer should clean his or her pockets frequently, carefully brushing out all dust and fibre, for there never was a joining made tight enough to keep out all dust. This gets into the oil which has thickened with time, and necessarily produces irregularities of rate. Even with the greatest care a watch should be cleaned once in eighteen months, and every year would be better. By this time the oil dries up and mixes with metallic dust; it grinds away on the works like emery. When I tell you that a watch ticks 388,800 times in one day, you can compute the gigantic task it performs in a year. Treat your watch reasonably, and it will appreciate such care, and will serve you faithfully as a friend in need."—Washington Star.

Slippery Sidewalks.

Slippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few mornings have tended to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does after picking himself up is to look all about him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if anyone has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounded instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "rough-house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight, and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes his way after a few preliminary limps, as if the thing was a matter-of-course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowball, hurled by a mischievous boy, finds its mark on the back of an otherwise dignified person.—Washington Star.

Animals Sometimes Kill Themselves.

You often—more's the pity!—hear about men killing themselves, but did you ever hear that animals take their own lives? There is a Florida beetle that dies in one's hand the instant it is caught, from excitement, maybe, and a sea cucumber, akin to the starfish, that gets so mad when you disturb it that it throws out all its digestive organs. The crab often throws away a limb, if in any way it is made useless. It is easily done. In the crab's upper arm there is a little groove, and when he grows excited and wants to jerk off his arm, he jerks it back and off it comes at the little grooved ring. There is a kind of lizard that drops its tail in the grass when the captor draws near. The tail squirms on to attract attention, while Mr. Lizard slides out of sight. The fox will gnaw off a paw to release himself from a trap, and the "mantis," an insect, bites off its toes when captured. A dog will sometimes starve himself to death at his master's grave. Many wild animals refuse to eat when caught.—Chicago Record-Herald.

FOR EPICURES TO READ.

Add to Your Knowledge of the Tempting Oyster.

This being the oyster season all information concerning that sea animal known to the illiterate as the "luscious bivalve" is in order. We know that oysters sometimes give people typhoid fever, taste strongly of oil if scooped up in the Staten Island Kills, are whitened and fattened for the New York market by being kept in fresh water and fed on corn meal; that their flavor is spoiled by the process and, in short, a lot of things about them which were, perhaps, just as well that we did not know. At present a discussion is going on as to how long an oyster lives—provided he is let live. Prof. Mobius, a German authority on the subject, says that the Schleswig oysters which they eat in North Germany are from seven to ten years old when they come into the market, and he has seen some which were between twenty-five and thirty years old, though he acknowledges that oysters even twenty-five years old are rare. Bertram in his "Harvest of the Sea" says that an oyster is in its prime when it is five years old. Prof. S. P. Woodward asserts that an oyster on artificial ground does not arrive at maturity until it is between five and seven years old, but those grown in natural beds mature at the age of four. It is believed that an oyster, left to its natural chances, would be likely to arrive at an extreme old age. Fossil oyster shells have been found which were nine inches thick, from which it is computed that the oyster must have been more than a hundred years old at the time of its death. The age of an oyster is determined by the outside of its shell, the successive layers or plates overlapping each other, marking a year's growth each. Up to the time of the oyster's maturity these "shoots," as they technically are called, are regular, but after that period they become irregular and are piled one over the other so that the shell becomes more thickened and bulky and the age marks more confused.—New York Press.

IRON MAN TAKES A WALK.

A story-writer who catered to the boys of fifteen or twenty years ago built up many thrilling tales about a mechanical contrivance in the form of a man. Such a machine—"Hercules, the Iron Man"—was actually on exhibition last summer at a Cleveland park, and the Leader tells of one of the walks he took. Hercules is eight feet high, and when the oil fire inside him is lighted and steam is generated, he walks about, pushing a sort of iron-wheeled cart. He wears a tall hat and a hideous grin, and puffs exhaust steam through his nostrils. Late one night some of the campers at the park lighted the fire in Hercules after the resort was closed and the owner of the figure had gone away. The valve had been left open when the fire was put out, and when steam was generated again the man began to walk about the park. For a little while he surpassed Frankenstein's monster. No one knew how to stop him, and he walked all over the park, through the shallow lake, over the tents of the campers and the side-show tents. Sleepers in his path had to be awakened to get them out of the way, for it was impossible to control the steam man's movements. Inequalities in the ground, trees and other obstructions turned him aside, but did not stop him. He terrorized the park for an hour, but, like many a human being, came to grief at the bar. He marched up to it and knocked it over. Hercules fell with the bar and alighted on his head on the other side. He stood there on his head, kicking his feet in the air, until his steam went down.—Youth's Companion.

Throw A-Way a Fortune.

As a victim of hard luck, a French provision dealer, whose shop is in the Faubourg Montmartre, Paris, is entitled to first place.

Being pressed for ready money a few days ago he sold for a moderate sum a Ville de Paris lottery bond of the 1869 issue. Two days later, when the drawing took place, he learned, to his profound disgust, that the bond he had parted with had brought in \$40,000 to its new possessor.

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Strained Muscles, and

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3 Quarts Navy Beans. 25c.	California Hams, per lb. 95c.
4 Pounds Best Rice. 25c.	Arbuckles Coffee, per lb. 105c.
Dried Lima Beans, per lb. 75c.	3 Large Cans Baked Beans. 25c.
Black Eyed Peas. 10c.	Family Flour, per bbl. \$3.95
3 Large Fat Mackerel. 25c.	3 Cans Challenge Milk. 25c.

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